The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength.—Proverbs.

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LABOR'S INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT IN ANNUAL MEET

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes at Atlantic City the first two weeks in October, this year.

For nearly half a century these meetings of representatives of the workers have been held. Each year presents new problems to be solved.

This year is no exception to a rule that will continue as long as free men insist on controlling their lives, of governing themselves.

Under autocracy men accept orders. They still the voice of protest.

In a democratic movement the opposite is true.

Our trade unions are open forums. They only ask that workers adhere to the principle of organized labor and its purpose to make tomorrow a better day.

Our unions are frankly opportunistic. They are not interested in blue-print programs or world upheavals. They scoff at the theory that social orders can be manufactured.

They know that every organism is subject to the law of change, and they adjust themselves to that process.

They believe that the worker who does not control his life, who labors under dangerous conditions, who is denied a living standard, is not equipped to take the first step as an American citizen.

The unions face actualities. They take the world as it is. They do not fool themselves nor delude the unorganized that sudden changes will help him. The trade unionist tells him if he does his part his development must be a step at a time, in conformity with evolutionary forces.

The trade unionist has his dreams. He longs for a better day, for brotherhood and universal peace, but his world experience has forced him not to ignore the practical.

He welcomes the idealist, as he welcomes music, poetry and art. But these must not detract from the outstanding fact—that the first essential is to organize the workers, to diffuse education, to raise living standards.

The list of organized labor's gains is unequalled by any other institution.

Its outstanding triumph is the abolition of autocracy in industry. Through it wage earners for the first time have secured a voice in their work conditions.

Generally speaking, the union has swept the hat-in-hand worker off the industrial map. This type exists in certain industries, but even these have been forced to make concessions to the spirit of the age by forming company "unions."

Collective bargaining means more than a dispute over labor's share in production. It means independence, a larger measure of leisure, more opportunity to consider social and political questions. It builds for democracy.

The trade union sentiment has filtered into every department of our national structure. It has wrought a new concept of the wage earners' life.

The trade union invites every wage earner to its ranks. All are welcome, regardless of sex, creed, race or politics.

The only requirement is loyalty to the principle of organization and educating all workers, of demanding better conditions today, that a larger life may follow.

No cult or ism can use the trade union. Many attempts to do so have failed—and will fail—though they bring dissension and discord, to the joy of low-wage employers.

The organized workers refuse to be lured into by-paths. Our trade unions are not laboratories to be used as a plaything by social chemists, experimenters or dabblers.

The trade union is the despair of revolutionists and the hope of those who believe in democracy.

"Hail to Labor!"
"Organize and stand together!"
—Wendell Phillips.

INJUNCTIONS RAINED ON MINERS WHO REFUSE TO BE FRIGHTENED

Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Court injunctions were rained on President Lewis and associate officers of the United Mine Workers at a mass meeting of more than 30,000 workers and their families in this city.

The unionists showed their contempt for the orders by refusing to accept them, and deputy sheriffs threw them at their feet. Nineteen of these writs were issued on President Lewis, 19 on Vice President Murray, and three on Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy when they stepped off the train.

In unmistakable terms the unionists informed judicial strikebreakers that their efforts in behalf of anti-union coal operators will be fruitless.

"The day will never come when these anti-union coal owners will be able to print enough injunctions to drive the miners' union out of West Virginia," said President Lewis.

"These injunctions are as leaves of grass in the lives of trade unionists," said Secretary-Treasury Kennedy.

"Injunctions won't break strikes," said International Representative Bittner, who has immediate charge of the unionization campaign. "Ask the coal owners how many cars of coal these injunctions loaded today."

President Lewis charged the Consolidation coal company, the Bethlehem mines corporation and other coal owners with abrogating the Jacksonville agreement.

"The federal government has an obligation in the premises," said President Lewis. "The Jacksonville agreement was negotiated and executed with the aid and co-operation of high government officials. By the same token the industry has the right to expect that the moral influence and power of these same government officials will be utilized to preserve the integrity of the agreement in the interest of the public weal and the tranquility of the coal industry.

"These dishonored agreements reveal the moral turpitude of coal owners. They have torn up their wage contracts. They have closed their mines for long periods in order to starve their employes into submission; they have evicted their employes from their homes; they have manned their properties with armed mine guards, searchlights, barbed wire fences, stockades and other paraphernalia of war; they have reported to the use of unfriendly courts and have sought to bind the workers hand and foot by the issuance of court injunctions, stripping the worker of nearly every right guaranteed him under the constitution; they have, in substance and effect, conducted a campaign of community terrorism in the isolated mining villages. This is a situation which should command the attention of the public and the government."

Mr. Lewis' reference to the war methods of coal owners is sustained by a visit to the anti-union mining camps. Here the miners are herded as cattle. Searchlights are trained on the roads for miles around, and the mines are guarded by men armed with rifles and shotguns. Barbed wire stockades have been erected around the properties. The villages in which the non-union miners live are in a glare of light during the night to make it impossible for even a scout visit to by unionists. Every visitor is closely questioned, and non-unionists can make no move except with the consent of the guards.

Lives Of Non-Union Workers Are Cheaper Than Safeguards

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Failure of anti-union coal owners to observe state mining laws resulted in the death of 41 workers during August. Every one of these fatalities was in a non-union mine.

"Seventy per cent of the accidents occurred within a distance of 60 feet from the working fact, which indicates lack of timbering or improper timbering," said R. M. Lambie, chief mine inspector of the state department of mines.

These employers oppose unionization and are not interested in safety devices, because they can secure a new supply of workers when their non-union employes are killed or crippled.

These coal owners not only pay a wage scale lower than the miners' union, but they save in the expense of timbering their mines.

"And, lest you forget," says the West Virginia Federationist, "that is another reason why mine owners object to the miners' union, as under its operation the owners are compelled to comply with the state law. Where the anti-union shop prevails, if a miner objects to improper timbering in the mines or other violations of the law he is informed if he doesn't like the way the company runs the mine he can get out. And he usually does, or keeps his mouth shut."

COMPANY "UNION" FAILS TO SATISFY

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.—"You can't bury economic revolt in a company 'union' coffin," says the Railroad Telegrapher, in commenting on the formation in this city of a national "union"-of company "unions."

The new organization is called "independent association of organized shop crafts." Headquarters will be in St. Paul.

"When the delegates arrived," the Railroad Telegrapher says, "they were loudly insistent that they had no intention of organizing anything, but were just meeting to arrange for a fight on the Howell-Barkley bill at the next session of congress. That may have been what the Pennsylvania and a few other hard-boiled managements desired when they got a friend to call the meeting, but when the gang got together, after taking a crack at the Howell-Barkley bill, they organized as noted, selected a permanent chairman, secretary and three committees, which seemed to be the real business they had met to do.

"According to the delegates, grievances are more important than worrying about the Howell-Barkley bill, and rates of pay are of more importance than pending $175,000, as they did in 1924, to defeat this legislation.

"They also intimated that such matters as wages, discharges, discharged without hearing and subjected to wage cuts without consideration, were of more importance than discussing and fighting something they do not understand—again proving that you can't bury economic revolt in a company 'union' coffin."

TOO MUCH PRODUCTION HARMS BOLT INDUSTRY

New York, Oct. 3.—The bolt, nut and rivet industry faces bankruptcy if the railroads continue to manufacture these commodities in their own shops, instead of buying them of private manufacturers, according to President Graham of the bolt, nut and rivet association.

"Competitive industry generally is facing a crisis today almost as serious as that which confronted the railroads 10 years ago," Mr. Graham said. "As a result of unbridled and uneconomic competition industry generally has been unable to make a fair return on invested capital, and is having the same struggle to keep its heretofore experienced by the railroads."

This business man says overproduction is the greatest problem his industry has to face.

Trade unionists are especially interested in the efforts of this character because of the insistent plea that workers should produce more.

LEATHER WORKERS WIN

Chicago, Oct. 3.—When the Leather Workers' union asked the Universal Leather Goods company to grant a 44-hour week and higher wages, the management was astonished. Everything would happen to these workers, according to the boss.

The employes suspended work, and after half a day's idleness the management became less hostile. A union shop agreement was signed and this concern is now on the same competitive basis as its rivals.

CAP MAKERS ADVANCE

Los Angeles, Oct. 3.—The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' union has secured a union shop, 44-hour week agreement. Wages are increased and no member will be discharged unless the case is submitted by the union in writing.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS TO STUDY AMERICAN LABOR

Washington, Oct. 3.—A delegation of German trade union officials have arrived in this country to study social and industrial conditions and American trade union methods.

They were welcomed at A. F. of L. headquarters by President Green and representatives of national and international unions that have offices in this city.

President Green referred to the historic friendship that has existed between American and German trade unionists, a friendship, he declared, that continued even during the world war. He assured the visitors that American trade unionists will make every effort to make their stay interesting and profitable. He complimented German trade unionists for holding to the trade union ideal, though their country is surrounded by chaos.

He invited the visitors to attend the convention of the A. F. of L., and assured them that they will have every opportunity to meet representatives of the various national and international unions. He will aid them in securing information relative to their particular industries and callings.

President Schumann of the German Traffic union responded in behalf of his colleagues.

"Our opponents have said so much about you," said President Schumann, "that we want to see the American trade unions at work. We have not been able to oppose our opponents, as we have had no experience. That is why our committee of study is with you, and to renew old acquaintances."

The delegation includes Wilhelm Eggert, Leipzig; and Franz J. Furtwangler, interpreter-secretary of the general executive board, German Trade Unions Federation.

President Husemann of the German Mine Workers' union.

President Schumann of the German Traffic union.

President Tarnow of the German Woodworkers' union. This is exclusive of the Carpenters' union, with a membership of 90,000.

President Schaffel of the Amalgamated Union of German Railway Employes.

President Munter of the union of workers employed on state and municipal-owned works and institutions.

President Backert of the German Brewery Workers' union.

President Plettl of the German Clothing Workers' union.

Secretary Heinig of the A. F. A. Bund. This is a federation of various unions of salaried employes.

Director Meier of the trade union bank, established by the German Trade Unions Federation.

QUESTION OF WAGE MEANS HUMAN LIFE

Chicago, Oct. 3.—"The question of wages is the question of human life," said John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation of labor, speaking before the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' union.

The trade unionist quoted government statistics to prove that high wages mean longer life, and that organized labor is justified in putting every ounce of energy it possesses to secure higher wages.

"In the United States government itself tells us," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "that if you take a group of wage workers, say 1,000 families, and 1,000 babies are born into the 1,000 families, and the wages of the 1,000 families are $1,600 a year, 280 of these babies die.

"If you take another 1,000 families, and another 1,000 babies are born, and the wages are $2,000, how many babies in the second thousand do you suppose die? Sixty-one.

"Does that mean anything to us? Does it mean anything that we should have the struggle of all that is in us, so that our own flesh and blood may be saved to us? That is the problem. That is what is in this movement of organized labor. It is the question as to whether men and women will fight for their offspring, whether they will give them a chance to live.

"When we come to the eight-hour day, we find that if a man works eight hours a day his average life is increased to 41 and 42 years. Statistics of the United States and England prove these figures.

"Does it mean anything in the home that the breadwinner be saved to his family, to his wife and the children for a period of seven years and during that period of childhood when they should share the providing and protecting arm of the parent? Does it mean anything that the father be saved to his family for a period of 11 years?"

VACATION SHUT-DOWNS ARE EMPLOYERS' GAIN

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Employers find that summer shut-downs, to give workers a vacation, is profitable, according to a survey by the state department of labor.

Some of the advantages to the employer are that it eliminates the necessity of making a vacation schedule and insures the taking of vacations at the time most advantageous to him, usually during the slack season, the report says.

"On the other hand, employes do not have any choice in the matter of when they shall take their vacations. All must take them at the same time and there is an enforced lay-off without pay for all who are not entitled to the vacations."

The report makes the significant statement that certain employers have abandoned these vacations with pay when their plants were unionized. They stated that workers "who demand and receive overtime are not entitled to vacations."

LABOR AIDS MEXICO

Mexico City, Oct. 3.—"If foreign capital comes to Mexico with a spirit of co-operation and in harmony with the ideals and needs of the people of the laboring classes here, that capital need not fear that organized labor will oppose its entrance before it," said Luis N. Morones, secretary of commerce, industry and labor. Mr. Morones is a former president of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Mexican labor, he said, is organizing for the improvement of the condition of the workers and the development of all Mexico.

$1,357,784 IN BENEFITS

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3.—During the last two years the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes paid $1,357,784 in benefits.

"These benefits," said President Mahon, "brought respectful burial to hundreds of our members, relief to their widows and orphans and are now aiding our members who have become too old to follow their occupation."

MOBBER IS JAILED

Raliegh, N. C., Oct. 3.—The state supreme court has upheld the conviction of Henry D. Griffin, who was sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary for mobbing a negro. Griffin pleaded that his sentence was longer than other members of the mob, but the court upheld the lower courts in their opposition to lynch law.

CONDEMNS PRICE CUTS AS UNSAFE BUSINESS

New York, Oct. 3.—"Price cutting is not a healthy stimulant for business," declared J. E. Tregoe, executive manager of the national association of credit men.

"Nothing appeals to me as more imprudent, unsafe and unbusiness-like than the slashing of prices for the purpose of making sales. Business executives should be valiant and prudent enough to keep this unsafe feature of business constantly in mind and to urge their debtors to abandon it. Not many business operators are foolish enough to skate on thin ice when they are told the ice is thin."

Mr. Tregoe's views are approved by newspapers that represent a similar position by organized workers. He also deplores that wage reductions "is not a healthy stimulant for business."

MOTOR TRUCK LINES WILL LINK UP NATION

New York, Oct. 3.—Special built highways for motor truck lines that will link up the nation are but the sensational prophecy by Major Elihu Church, transportation engineer of the Port of New York, in an address to American port authorities.

"I expect that motor truck trunk lines will be built between cities, with banked curves and grade crossings eliminated, with grades cut down as they are on railroads, so that gears will not be shifted so often," said Major Church.

"This will be done within 10 years, and then over these specially constructed roads we will see fast tractors hauling long trains of trailers. They will be controlled by air brakes on the motor, just as a freight train is controlled by air brakes on the locomotive. When the trunk line comes to a city it will go around it, and if the city is large enough to justify it, there will be a belt line around it, and the trailers will be dropped off and handled by a smaller tractor."

Major Church said these roads will be built exactly as they are built by companies organized for that purpose, just as companies were organized to build railroads.

CHECK-OFF INDORSED BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 3.—"The United Mine Workers has brought stability into the anthracite coal region," said Mayor Harvey of this city, in speaking with 60 mayors and town executives in the anthracite region who appealed to coal owners to grant the miners' demand for the check-off.

"As a public official I know the worth and value of the United Mine Workers, and full recognition, including the check-off, should be granted to this great organization, and it is my earnest wish that this be done."

FAVOR DEATH TAXES

Washington, Oct. 3.—Congressman Green of Iowa, chairman of the important house ways and means committee, has declared his big opposition to the abolition of the federal inheritance tax. The president favors an opposite course. This indicates that administration forces may divide on this question.

Mr. Green's committee will pass upon reductions of the income tax. It seems agreed that substantial cuts will be made for the higher incomes, and that the house will rush this proposal through. Sailing will not be so easy in the senate, and the reason for agitation in favor of a senate gag is now clear. At the last session of congress Secretary of the Treasury Mellon took an active part in tax reductions, but it would appear that at this session he will remain in the background.

EMPLOYERS' AGENT IS TROUBLE BREEDER

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Illinois state federation of labor convention created a committee to devise defensive methods against the Manufacturers' association which recently circulated a state-wide petition objecting to Governor Small's pardon of Theodore Vind and associates, who were "railroaded" to the penitentiary during the nation-wide coal strike.

John M. Glenn, secretary of the manufacturers' association, has had charge of the petitions. Frederick Walker of the federation denounced Glenn as an agent provocateur of the employers.

"I think," said President Walker, "we will discover John M. Glenn and his associates are the rich criminals in every state, responsible for most of the crimes that have been committed, particularly during industrial disputes."

Delegate Charles Will of Chicago branded the manufacturers' interest in law enforcement as hypocritical.

"Never before in the history of our state, where pardons were issued to murderers, rapists, bankers and criminals of all descriptions, was there a protest from John Glenn," said the Chicago trade unionist. "Now when Governor Small saw fit to pardon these victimized men, who were not properly represented in court, we hear a howl."

It was stated that the manufacturers' petitions were circulated among those who were unacquainted with the situation and in non-union shops where workingmen signed in fear of losing their jobs.

WORKERS' INSURANCE IS PAYING BUSINESS

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—One reason why private accident insurance companies oppose state-controlled insurance is indicated by a report issued by the state superintendent of insurance.

It is shown that workmen's compensation insurance brought many financial returns in premium than any other class of casualty insurance during the last year. The total was $144,580,573. Automobile liabilities was second high, with a total premium of $101,987,349.

FISHERMEN'S WAGES LOW

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Average earnings of members of the Columbia River fishermen's union during the season just closed were $550, according to Edward Anderson, treasurer of the union. Some earnings were as low as $150.

It is stated that the salmon catch was small, and that the packers may raise prices.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 3.—Painters have raised wages 5 cents an hour. The new rate is 90 cents.

LA FOLLETTE, JR., WINS IN UNUSUAL CONTEST

Madison, Wis., Oct. 3.—In the most unusual senatorial election held in this country, Robert M. La Follette, Jr., was chosen by Wisconsin citizens as the successor of the late Senator La Follette. He carried every county in the state but one.

The election was unusual in that neither of the two old parties had a candidate on their official ballot. The non-partisan theory is so ingrained in the Wisconsin citizenship that the two old party candidates ran as independents, while La Follette, jr., who secured the nomination in the primaries on the Republican ticket, was elected as a progressive Republican on the regular Republican ticket. In the primary contest the Democrats did not secure enough votes to entitle them to a place on the ballot.

In the last contest, Joy P. Wilcox, standing as a regular Republican, contested with young La Follette. When defeated, Wilcox refused to enter the regular election, and his place was taken by Edward F. Dithmar, a former progressive, who ran as the regular Republican on an independent ticket.

MELLON'S WORLD TRUST CONTROLS KITCHEN WARE

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Aluminum company of America practically controls the aluminum products of this country, says the federal trade commission in a complaint filed against the company. This corporation is owned principally by Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon of Pittsburgh.

The commission says the company's control of the raw material is world wide. It owns extensive bauxite deposits, from which aluminum is secured, in Arkansas, in British and in Dutch Guiana, and has a controlling interest in bauxite deposits in France and Yugoslavia, and controls aluminum factories in Norway and Canada.

The company is charged with practically monopolizing the manufacture of kitchen utensils, and upholding prices through control of raw material.

OIL CASE APPEALED

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.—The government has filed an appeal in the federal circuit court against Judge Kennedy's decision in the Teapot Dome lease.

When Judge Kennedy ruled that Judge Kennedy erred in refusing it time to secure witnesses; that the court erred in ruling that the validity of President Harding's order transferring the control of the oil lands to Secretary of the Interior Fall was immaterial. The government claims that the lease was not possible without that order.

Exception is also made to Judge Kennedy's claim that the agreement between Fall and Sinclair was not attended by undue and unlawful secrecy.

TRICKY CO. "UNION" CAN'T LURE PORTERS

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Pullman company "union" was denounced by Pullman porters at a meeting with trade unionists and representatives of railroad brotherhoods in this city.

The porters cheered every denunciation of the fraudulent "union," which was formed by the carrier to prevent workers from organizing.

"The cards are stacked against us," said one representative of the porters. "The company officials serve as prosecutor, jury and judge in the committee. Whether a porter is right or wrong, the company is always sustained. Why? Because the plan belongs to the company."

The present monthly wage basis for porters is 11,000 miles. During the same period locomotive engineers travel 3,000 miles. The porter is the only railroad worker who does not receive pay for overtime. His time begins only when his car leaves the terminal station, and he has to give the company three and four hours on every trip making ready his car. It has been estimated that this unpaid preparatory time amounts to $1,400,000 annually.

The time sheet is so complicated that 95 per cent of these workers make some mistake, and they are generally paid less than they are entitled to. They receive $65 a month, with an additional $20 when they perform the duties of a Pullman conductor.

MILL WAGES REDUCED

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 3.—A 10 per cent wage cut has been made by the Botany worsted mills of this city and the Garfield worsted mills of Garfield. Overtime payment is reduced from 25 per cent of the basic rate to 16 per cent. Officials claim competition makes the cuts necessary. To "protect the laboring man," this industry enjoys the highest tariff on record.

JUDGE REJECTS PARTY LABEL

New York, Oct. 3.—Supreme Court Justice Benedict has notified Republican leaders that he will decline a renomination under a party label. He takes this position on the ground that the judiciary should be above party platforms and conventions. While other jurists have differed from this non-partisan judiciary it is believed that Judge Benedict is the first to adhere to that principle.

STRIKEBREAK SCHEME LAUNCHED IN ENGLAND

London, England, Oct. 3.—England is forming a huge strikebreaking machine for use in the event of the failure to adjust differences between miners and coal owners. The workers refuse to be awed by this movement.

Less than two months ago the government agreed to pay the coal owners a subsidy until next May. In the meantime a commission has been appointed to investigate the industry. It was agreed there would be no wage reductions during the investigation, but the miners say that the promise has been broken, and that Premier Baldwin is defending the coal owners.

An unofficial organization, to be known as the "organization of maintenance and supplies," has been set up in preparation of eventualities next May. The organization is stated to be non-political and enrolls volunteers of both sexes as special constables, workers in maintaining public services and transport, drivers, messengers, cyclists and clerks. The secretary of the new organization explains that it is not a government proposal, but "the government is aware of what is being done and knows that if any action on the part of the government becomes necessary this organization will be behind it."

If an emergency arises the whole organization will be offered to the government, and its members will become government servants, it is said.

LET PEOPLE ELECT JUDGES

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 3.—The selection of judges in this state by popular election will be one of labor's objectives in the next legislature. This decision was made at the annual convention of the Illinois state federation of labor.

The unionists will also urge the passage of an old age pension law. It is proposed that $250 a year be paid to persons who have reached the age of 70, who have resided in this state for 20 years and whose income is under $500 a year.

BARBERS WIN STRIKE

Boston, Oct. 3.—Organized barbers have won their strike for higher wages and a shorter work week.

ATTACKS ON LAWMAKERS ARE SIGNIFICANT

Madison, Wis., Oct. 3.—"The greatest issue now before the people is the preservation of representative government," says United States Senator Wheeler, writing in La Follette's Magazine. The Montana senator declares we are drifting toward bureaucracy and that the present tendency in government is for the executive to usurp legislative power.

Senator Wheeler called attention to the "one thousand and one" acts that the reactionary press of both political parties is constantly giving to the legislative branch of our government.

"This is evidence," he continues, "of the deterioration of constitutional government. We have drifted into an autocratic power with the executive departments as the dominating factor."

This struggle, the senator said, is as old as our government, but never has the legislative power been so flouted and defied by the executive as it has been for the last 10 years.

"I do not hold President Coolidge or any of his predecessors responsible for this government by bureaus," said Senator Wheeler. "It is a system that has grown up with the financial and commercial control of our country. It is an open secret that the executive branch of our government, in this contest with the legislative branch for supremacy, is dominated by what is known as the 'invisible government' of the great financial, industrial and commercial interests. These interests control channels of propaganda by which public opinion is molded and fictitious characters created.

"Every time the normal prerogative of the legislative branch of the government is questioned or ignored. We have the spectacle of the vice president-elect lecturing the senate on its method of procedure and demanding a change in its rules.

"But government by departments and bureaus is not the whole story. We have government by injunction. The department of justice, with executive sanction, attempts to control the industrial world by order of court and that without a hearing. We have government by indictment, through which the administration seeks to crush and break its critics. We have government by intimidation, by which members of congress and government employes are punished by ostracism or dismissal from the service should they reveal fraud or inefficiency in their particular bureau or department, or should they fail to join in the glorification anthems of the administration. We have government by blackmail, as shown by the order of the treasury department in the matter of the assessment of some ten million dollars against Senator Couzens of Michigan in order to check his activity in removing the lid from that department.

"No law can be presented to congress that affects in any way a governmental matter before it has been submitted to that department and a report received. Bills are drawn by departmental subordinate bureaus have become the censors of legislation. The president boldly tells congress what to do and what measures he will veto if it has the temerity to pass them. The heads of the departments and bureaus are laws unto themselves. Should a publisher happen to offend the sensibilities of the inner circle, he is denied the use of the mails, and there is no redress except an appeal to the very power that issued the order."